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Daily Observer,

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GROVE & BAILEY.

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THE UTICA DAILY OBSERVER.

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Speech of Mr. Pendleton.

The Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, in his recent speech in Allen County, Ohio, after discussing the Radical plans in vogue in that State for making voters of the negroes, and for divesting white voters of that right, touches on the financial situation. In 1866, a year of peace, $590,000,000 were drawn in taxes from the people, one hundred millions more than England pays, although her taxable basis is more than twice as much as ours. Two regular sessions of Congress have passed since the close of the war. No scheme of economy or retrenchment has been developed. On the contrary, the Republican remedy is to increase interest bearing debt, by converting greenbacks into non-taxable bonds, thus increasing the number of those who are exempted from paying taxes, and increasing the burdens of those who do.

Mr. PENDLETON favors the policy of paying the 5:20's in greenbacks as they mature. Of these there are eleven hundred millions, payable at the option of the government at any time after five years. There is no legal impediment to this manner of payment, and it involves no breach of the public faith. These bonds are not payable in gold; it is only provided that the interest shall be so paid. The only bonds whose principal is payable in gold are the 10:40's. Mr. PENDLETON thinks this method of retiring the bonds could be adopted so gradually that values would adjust themselves without any great shock to business. The policy of paying in greenbacks is just, because they were sold for greenbacks; it would save interest, and bring in the exempted bonds to bear their share of taxation. The four hundred millions of bonds issued to the national banks Mr. PENDLETON proposes to retire, because they save the interest thereon, which is now in effect to their desires; true to their partisan interests; but never true to the Constitution. The Federal government; they denounced State rights, called the Kentucky resolutions treason, and have, as far as in their power, by mere brute force as well as by legislation, reduced and degraded the State governments. In 1856 they declared that "no war could be right, and no peace could be wrong," that if the South desired to change their political relations and form of government, their right could not be denied. In 1862 they declared that the trinity of their salvation was "taxation, emancipation and war." In 1854 they declared that the interest of the country required the restriction of suffrage, and that the Germans and Irish and English and French ought to be disfranchised. In 1867 they declare that the interest of the country requires its extension, and that it must be given even to the negroes. In 1859 Mr. Chase, then Governor of Ohio, asserted: "We have rights which the federal government must not invade; rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends; and we mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority." In 1867, General Hayes, who aspires to be Governor of Ohio, asserts that the States have no sovereignty whatever. In 1864 they asserted that the President had the power, by proclamation, to emancipate four millions of slaves. In 1867 they deny that he has the power to remove a member of his Cabinet. In 1862, party purposes required them to consider the Union unbroken. In Louisiana the federal government had possession of New Orleans alone. They admitted Hahn and Flanders to their seats as representatives from that State. In 1865 it had possession of every foot of the State; these same men present themselves as Senators, and they are rejected because the State of Louisiana has ceased to exist. In 1862 they desired to create West Virginia; they must have the consent of the old State; they elect Governor Pierpont and a Legislature, and take their law as the solemn act of the State of Virginia assenting to its own dismemberment. In 1866 they set up a military government over Pierpont and his Legislature, on the ground that prior to his election secession had destroyed the State. In 1861 and 1862 and 1863 and 1864 and 1865 and 1866, during the war and after the war, they admitted Representatives from Kentucky, and now they reject them until a committee can inquire whether Kentucky has a Republican government. In 1863 they established military commissions in Ohio for the trial of citizens, and by their judgment sent them to death or exile. In 1867 the Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, declares these tribunals illegal and their sentences void. In 1863 they vexed us with many oaths, and in 1867 the Supreme Court refused to administer them. For this they have threatened to impeach the judges, and have actually reduced their numbers. In 1861 they appealed to the patriotism of the people, and raised immense armies to maintain the Constitution and the Union. In 1865 they preferred to continue the war rather than make peace on the basis of maintaining the Constitution and Union. And to-day, calling themselves, with ostentatious hypocrisy, the Union party, they would prefer to recognize the independence of the confederate States rather than restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution. They have held and abandoned every theory of government, and every political opinion.

"In the short space of one revolving moon,
Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon."

A Golden Wedding Poem.

The Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM C. FARGO of Syracuse was celebrated on Wednesday last. After an address by Gen. JAMES W. NYE, the following beautiful poem was read by ANSON G. CHESTER, Esq., of Buffalo:

The golden hopes of life's young days,
The golden dreams and fancies
That strewed the future's golden paths
With amaranths and pansies,
The golden hour when love was breathed
And loving hearts were plighted,
The hour more golden yet, when Love
Two loving souls united.
The golden years that lay beyond,
Their golden raptures shedding—
All these their golden glories blend
To form this Golden Wedding.

From youth to age this wedded pair
Have journeyed on together—
Not always gentle was the wind,
Nor always bland the weather—
Yet few and light have been their cares,
And light and few their crosses,
And God has shown His pitying face
Amid their griefs and losses.
O, sore the travel and the toil
To reach the roseate present,
Had not affection cheered the way
And made the journey pleasant.

What if the cheek has lost its bloom,
The eye its olden lustre—
What if the locks are thinned and blanched
Which on the temples cluster—
Still hope is fresh and hearts are young
And love is unabated,
And men and angels hail, to-night,
The married and the mated.

The loveliest thing on earth is Love,
The loveliest and the purest;
The dearest thing on earth is Love,
The dearest and the surest:
And not alone is heavenly sweet
The honey of its kisses—
The very tears of Love are sweet,
Its very pangs are blisses;
And they who love with love the best,
The fondest and the strongest,
Love with the loveliest love of all.
Are they who love the longest.

Ah! Love's dear veterans well deserve
Our greetings and our praises,
Since, where we looked for Winter's snows
They point to Spring's sweet daisies;
Since, when the sea is smooth and fair,
Or black the tide is flowing,
Through all the voyage of the years
They keep their fond hearts growing;
Since though the frame may show the trace
Of many a blight and fever,
The teeming vineyards of the soul
Are fresh and green as ever;
Since, through the long, sweet, married days
Their faith and fervor proving,
They make a noble thing of life,
A god-like thing of loving.

O, happy, true and honored pair!
O, ever leal and loyal!
We pay you willing court, to-night,
For love has made you royal.
All gentle thoughts and hopes are yours,
All wishes sweet and tender—
What richer tribute can we bring,
What worthier homage render?
God's cherubs still your steps attend,
His peace your fond hearts strengthen,
As o'er the sky above your heads
The evening shadows lengthen;
And when the night comes on, at last,
And brings its welcome slumber,
Sweet angels, from the wondrous host
Which none may name or number,
Shall cast your still unfettered souls
Through shining arch and portal,
To gardens fair and pastures green
Where Love shall be immortal.

London Fun at Exeter Hall.

It must be near three years ago, jest arter we moved over into Kensington, as is called South Lambeth, as Mrs. Chawdley, as lived opposite, come in one Monday arternoon, about three, and says, "Mrs. Brown, mum, may I ask a favor?" I says, "Mrs. Chawdley, mum, what is it, for my word's my bond, so I will never promise what I don't perform!"

She says, "Would you mind a-takin my Emmy for to see a play, through bein' 'er birthday, and promised for to go, as would certainly 'ave took 'er myself but for the measles a-breakin' out on 'er." I says, "if she's got measles, birthday or no birthday, she didn't ought to go, as is a great risk, through bein' liable for to I didn't say nothin', but kep' a-movin' on till we got right under a gallery as was the only seat, and the 'oltest place as ever I were in, and then children crowded together all in front, as didn't make the place none the fresher. As to sittin' down in comfort I couldn't, and that poor child was very near stifled. She kep' on a whimperin' and a-botherin' me, a sayin', "I can't see," and "When's it a-goin' to begin?" I says, "My dear, there's a gent a-beginnin' to say something now as I can't make out." So I says to a sour lookin' old thing as set next me, "Pray whatever is it?" She only scowls, and says "Ush." "Well," I says, "if that your manners I pities you;" and I gets my bottle out of my redicule and took the werry least drop, for I was nearly stiffled, and I give Emmy another orange, and says, "Would you like a cake better?" for she 'adn't took much with her tea. Afore she could answer me, a feller put his 'and on my shoulder and give me a shake as made my teeth chatter agin, and says "If you outrages common decency like that I'll 'ave you out." I says, "Me outrage decency! you low-lived wagabone, it's you as is a-doing that, a-pullin' any one about like that. 'Ow dare you lay your nasty 'ands on me, you old toothless baboon?"

Parties all said "Shame." I says, "Shame, indeed, a insolent old blackguard. I only wish I could get at you; I'd pretty soon settle your 'ash."

Well, jest then there bust sich a yell as made me pretty nigh jump out of my skin, as was all them children a singin' at once. I says "What a disgraceful noise for to make in a public place. Why, we shan't be able to 'ear nothink for them, if they goes on like that." Just them Emmy says, "Oh! Mrs. Brown, I'm so bad." Oh! and if she 'adn't got 'old of my redicule, as she let drop with the cork out of the bottle, and I felt my shoe a filin' with that liquor, and the child a lookin' deadly pale.

I says, "Let me out; she's ill." "Yes," says the sour-faced field-male, "and no wonder. You ought to be down right ashamed of yourself to bring 'er up like that, and I see with 'er mouth to your bottle myself."

I 'adn't no time to say nothink, for they lifted Emmy out that rough as 'er skirt came right off, and a nice objec' she looked, as no doubt 'ad been at the bottle; for when we got into a little room where a party as looked after the bonnets came to 'elp us, I smelt the child of sperrits dreadful. I do think as I was over a 'our afore that gal was fit to be moved through bein' that bad; and as we was a goin' out, walkin' along a passage, a solemn lookin' man come up and says, "My good friend, I am sorry to see such a respectable lookin' woman so far fo'get 'erself." "Oh," I says, "drop your preachin', I wants to get this child 'ome."

"Ah," he says, "it's werry sad—and sich a' example—to come to a serious meeting' and be' ave that scandalous." I says, "what do you mean by sayin' I acted scandalous?" "Why, interruptin' of the prayers."

I says "Me interrupt the prayers? Why I aint been at no prayers." "Yes," says the old baboon as 'ad shook me a coming up. "I see you, and would give you a chance now if it wasn't for this gentleman as wishes to use gentle means."

"Now," I says, "I'll tell you what it is, you've assaulted me as I can prove, and I could punish you." "Ah," he says to the other party, "didn't I tell you she was a downright disgrace to the meetin'?"

I says, "I didn't see none of your serious meetin's. I thought it was a theayter." "Ah," dreadful coward. It was after 11 o'clock when I got into bed, but I didn't feel the least inclined to sleep even then. I knew Frank would be coming up to wish me good bye presently; and besides there seemed all sorts of noises about the room, which my foolish ears always used to hear whenever I was alone at night time.

If a little soot fell down the chimney, it was, I thought, a great black crow, at least, which would soon be flying about the room, and settling upon my pillow; if a mouse squeaked in the wainscot, it was the squeaking of some dreadful person's shoes, coming up stairs to kill me with a carving knife; and if the wind blowed the casement, it was some person trying to get in the window, although it was two stories high.

You may imagine my horror, when I heard a tremendous sneeze within an inch of me, just behind the headboard of the bed and between that and the wall, where there was considerable space. I had as usual taken the precaution before I put the candle out, of looking everywhere; it was quite impossible any person could be hid; but the little alcove into which the bed was pushed I had never so much as thought of looking, although that was a capital hiding place for anybody. Ever since I had slept in that room, in short, I had been like the ostrich, who puts his head in the sand, and then imagines himself in perfect security.

I had piqued myself upon precautionary measures, that, after all, might just as well have been omitted. The only thing that saved my reason from departing altogether, when I first heard the terrible sound, was that my mind clung to the hope that it might be, after all, the sneeze of a cat. Fifty cats together could not make half such a disturbance, it is true, for it was the sneeze of a man who sneezes in spite of himself, and almost shook the house; but the idea sustained me over the first shock.

The next instant the wretch had sneezed again, and pushed aside the bed, which rolled on castors. I felt he was standing by my pillow looking at me. If he had only given one sneeze, he might, perhaps, have believed me, as I lay quite still, breathing as regularly as I could, and pretending to be asleep; but he reasoned very justly that unless I was deaf or dead, I must have been awakened by the sound.

"You are awake, marm," said he in a gruff voice, "and it is no use shamming! If you don't want a tap with this life preserver, just look alive."

I opened my eyes exceedingly wide at this, and beheld a man with crape over his face standing by the bed: he had a club with two knobs upon it, in his right hand, and with his left hand he pointed to the safe.

"Is the money, there?"

"The plate is," said I, in a tremulous voice, "pray take it, sir; I am sure you are very welcome;" for he might have everything of value in the house with all my heart so long as he would leave me my life.

"The money—the gold—the notes—are they there?" cried he in a terrible sort of a whisper.

"It's all there," replied I, although I knew nothing about it; "all except fifteen shillings in my purse, on the dressing table yonder. There's silver mustard pots, besides, in the pantry, and a couple of candlesticks in the study, only they are plated, for I would not heard her utter a syllable."

"I never spoke a word," cried I, through the dressing room key hole, for I did not wish the man to think that I had broken my oath, nor, to say the truth, was anxious to make a deadly enemy of him, in case he should ever be at large again.

"Then it's a judgment upon me," exclaimed the miserable wretch; "and it's no good for me to fight against it."

"It's not the least good," replied Frank, decisively. "And you will go to the police office at once."

So off went the burglar in their custody, leaving me safe and sound, after all. And, now, don't you think there is some use in learning everything, even so small a thing as the deaf and dumb alphabet?

A Lawyer's Adventure.

About four years ago, while I was practicing law in Illinois, on a pretty large circuit, I was called on one day in my office by a very pretty woman, who, not without tears, told me that her husband had been arrested for horse stealing. She wished to retain me for the defense. I asked her why she did not go to Judge R——, an ex-Senator of the United States, whose office was in town. I told her that I was a young man at the bar, &c. She mournfully said that he had asked a retaining fee beyond her means; besides he did not want to touch the case, for her husband was suspected of belonging to an extensive band of horse thieves and counterfeiters whose headquarters were then at Moore's prairie.

I asked her to tell me the whole truth of the matter, and if it was true that her husband did belong to such a band.

"Ah, sir," said he, "a better man at heart than my George never lived, but he likes cards and drink, and I am afraid they made him do what he never would have done if he had not drank. I fear it can be proved that he had the horse; he didn't steal it; another stole it, and passed it to him."

I didn't like the case. I knew there was a great dislike to the gang located where she named, and feared to risk the case before a jury. She seemed to observe my intention to refuse the case, and burst into tears.

I never could see a woman weep without feeling like a weak fool myself. If it hadn't been eyes brightened with "pearly tears," I'd never been caught in the lasso of matrimony. My would-be client was pretty. The handkerchief that hid her streaming eyes didn't hide her red lips; and her snowy bosom rose and fell like a white gull in a gale of wind at sea. I took the case and she gave me the particulars.

The gang, of which he was not a member, had persuaded him to take the horse. He knew it was stolen and, like a fool, acknowledged it when arrested. Worse still, he had trimmed the horse's mane and tail so as to alter its appearance, and the opposition could prove it.

The trial came on. I worked hard to get a jury of ignorant men who had more heart than brains; who, if they could not fathom the depths of an argument or follow the labyrinthine mazes of law, could feel for a young fellow in a bad fix, and a weeping, pretty wife, nearly heart-broken and quite distracted.

Knowing the use of "effect," I told her to dress in deep mourning, and bring her little cherub of a boy, only three years old, into court, and sit as near to her husband as the officers would let her. I tried the game once in a murder case, and a weeping wife and sister of the party.

"Just as you please; drink I shall not!" said I, purposely showing the butt of a Colt that kicks six times in rapid succession.

The others interposed and very easily quieted my opponent. One offered me a cigar, which I should not have received, but a glance at the woman induced me to accept it. She advanced and profferred me a light, and in doing so slipped a note into my hand, which she must have written the moment before; it was written with a pencil. Never shall I forget the words—they were:

"Beware—they are members of the gang. They mean to rob and murder you. Leave soon, and I will manage to detain them."

I did not feel comfortable just then, but tried to look so.

"Have you any room to put my horse?" I asked, turning to the woman.

"What! you are not going to stay here to-night?" asked one of the men; "we are going on."

"I think I shall stay," I replied.

"We'll all stay, then, I guess, and make a night of it," said one of the cut throats.

"You will have to put up your own hoss—here's a lantern," said the woman.

"I am used to that," I said. "Gentlemen, excuse me—I will join you in a drink when I come in."

"Good on your head! more whisky, old gal," shouted they.

I went out and glanced at their wagon. It was old fashioned, and linch pins secured the wheels. To take out my knife and pry one from the fore and hind wheels was but the work of a moment, and I threw them in the darkness as far as I could. To untie my horse and dash off was but the work of an instant. The road lay down a steep hill, but my lantern lighted me somewhat.

I had hardly got under full headway before I heard a yell from the party I had so unceremoniously left. I put the whip to my horse. The next moment they started. I threw my light away and left my horse to pick his way. A moment afterward I heard a crash—a horrid shriek. The wheels were off. Then came the rush of horses, tearing along with the wreck of the wagon. Finally they seemed to fetch up in the woods. One or two shrieks I heard as I swept on, leaving them far behind. For some time I hurried my horse—you'd better believe I "rid." It was a little after midnight when I got to Mount Vernon.

The next day I heard that Moore's prairie team had run away, and two men of the four had been so badly hurt that their lives were despaired of; but I did not cry. My clients got the money, but I didn't travel that road any more.

A. Miner Griswold, "The Fat Contributor."

In the New York *Evening Gazette*, one of the sprightliest journals of the great metropolis, we find the following:

A. Miner Griswold, better known as the "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times*, has within a few years obtained a national reputation, (he deserves credit for not misspelling) and is one of the most noted humorists of the day.—He is a native of Westmoreland, Oneida county, in this State, and, though addicted to waggishness, queer story-telling and various drolleries from his early boyhood, he never made an attempt to write until after he had reached his legal majority. He first appeared in print in the Buffalo *Times*, in conjunction with A. W. Faxton, author of the famous Silver Lake Snake hoax, a clever eccentric, who went in wild delirium to an early grave. He afterwards became connected with the Buffalo *Republic*, and after a year of service removed to Detroit, and attached himself to the staff of the *Advertiser* there. In a few months he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and wrote for the *Plaindealer*, while Artemus Ward was making himself famous by his contributions to that paper.

A warm friendship sprang up between Charl' Browne—as his acquaintances called him—an Griswold, which continued until the death of the former. Browne immediately recognized his friend's peculiar talent, and told him all he needed was tact and energy in putting himself

given to the banks.

Mr. PENDLETON, in the following paragraph, exposes the real animus of Radical

RECONSTRUCTION.

One hour of just administration of the Constitution would restore the Union. Why can we not have it? Why this entire dislocation of State governments? Why this entire suspension of civil government at the South? Why this disregard or abrogation of the Federal Constitution in all its relations to the South? For what purpose? I put the question in all candor to every honest Republican. The sole object is to secure to the negroes the right to vote, and thereby give them the absolute control of those States. And the inducement for this is the belief that the negroes will vote with the Republican party. If it were certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favor of negro suffrage. I go further. If they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that, with those States, she can afford to lose—as she sees she soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees in him the means of power. She sees reflected in his face the perpetuation of tariffs, one hundred per cent. dividends, exemption of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the heyday of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labor may become restive; Northwestern men may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believe that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England soothes them for the moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself. Gentlemen! Republicans! Are you willing, in order to further this partisan scheme, to jeopard not only our government, but all free government? Are you willing to continue this disgraceful spectacle—which I know in your souls you are ashamed of—of subjecting ten States to mere military despotism, for the purpose of securing more strength to your party.

In conclusion is given this summary of the inconsistent positions and vagrant principles of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When I ventured lately to condemn the whole policy of the Republican party, an influential party newspaper exclaimed—"but what remedy does Mr. Pendleton propose? He exhorts us to return to and stand by the Constitution—we do not exactly understand what he means by that." Gentlemen, that is true; that is the whole difficulty. The Republican party does not now, and never did know what it is to "stand by the Constitution." They have never made it the rule of their conduct—the guide of their action. They have never appreciated its wisdom; they have never cultivated respect for its binding obligations, and so they have never studied its spirit or its letter. Whatever they desire to do—whether from a sincere belief that the good of the country demanded it, or that their party interests require it—that they have always done. Their own will—not the Constitution—has been their rule; and to this standard, and none other, they have always been perfectly true. In 1820 they opposed the establishment of the Missouri Compromise line; in 1854 they opposed its abrogation; in 1860 they opposed its re-enactment. In 1846 they refused the use of State jails and State magistrates to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the Federal government. In 1850 they refused to vote a more stringent Federal law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the State governments. In 1856 they passed personal liberty bills, on the ground that the State should not assist the Federal government; and in 1861 they repealed all laws on the subject, on the ground that neither State nor Federal government should execute the constitution. In 1858 they had possession of the State governments; they magnified State rights, adopted the resolutions of '96 and '99 at their conventions, exalted the idea of confederation as against unity, and prepared to array the States in armed conflict with Federal authority. In 1862 they had possession of the not understand what it is to "stand by the Constitution." They proclaim loudly that the Constitution does not exist either in theory or practice in ten States of the Union; and their most trusted and able leader, in the fullness of his contempt for that instrument, and for the few Republicans who are willing to obey it, declares in his own choice language that some fragments of the old and broken Constitution stick in their gizzards, and trouble them of nights. Gentlemen, this is the charge we have always made.—They do not understand what it is to stand by the Constitution. And it is for this very reason as we assert, that they have clothed our land in the mourning of civil war, destroyed our form of government, broken down the guarantees of liberty, and loaded us with this enormous burden of debt and taxation. And yet, I repeat the advice, "stand by the Constitution." That is the safe and speedy and certain remedy. We may not immediately be able to restore its authority, but let us, at least, never abandon or degrade it. Its principles of government are the ark of our safety amid this flood. It contains the hope of the world. In it is preserved all that is valuable in the experience of the past—all that is susceptible of improvement in the future.

Omaha (August 15) Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

The Indian War.

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT PLUM CREEK IN A NEW LIGHT—WHITE SCALPERS.

It now looks as though the throwing of the train from the track at Plum Creek Station, on the 6th inst., the killing and scalping of men, etc., was not done by Indians, but by whites. The scalping, certainly, was not done by an Indian—so men who understand the business say. A red skin would not be apt to leave the scalp behind him. He would rather lose his own. That of itself is a little evidence, but what makes it almost sure, is the fact that the scalp of the man, who is still living—and in a fair way of recovery, by the way—is not taken in the Indian style. An Indian is never known to take the whole top of the head for his scalp, but merely a couple of inches from the crown of the head; and, besides that, they generally take it off neatly, while this was done in a very bungling manner. Some persons, and I must say that I am one of the number, think that there were no Indians concerned in it; but Omaha and all these western towns, are bound to have an Indian war if possible, and their constantery is extermination. Now, this late attack on the train serves first rate to bring the Eastern people to their side of the question, provided they keep under a few of the facts. Several trains on roads in the Eastern and Southern States have been thrown from the track and the cars robbed, and sometimes destroyed, inside of two years. There being no Indians there to throw the blame on, it was at once put in the right place—upon thieves, rowdies, highway robbers—and it is very natural to suppose that the same class of beings will do the same kind of work here, if that class are here to do it; and it is not denied, but readily admitted, that towns such as Julesburg, and others not so far away, are peopled, more than half, by roughs, &c.

Every time there is a rumor of an Indian attack anywhere, it is telegraphed east as a fact; when a few hours later, it proves to be entirely untrue, the telegraph does not carry the correction. I am personally acquainted with two of the telegraphic reporters here, and know concerning this point. If any one wants his head taken off, let him say he is opposed to murdering squaws and papooses, *a la* Chivington, for massacres done by the warriors, either at the instigation of whites, or in retaliation for murders and outrages perpetrated by them.

A COUPLE of "God's images cut in ebony" got into a fight in the African Church at Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, on Sunday. One of them fired his revolver at the other, without hitting him. The result was a rapid and general dismissal of the colored worshippers, after the fashion of a stampede. Excepting some bruising of shins incidental to a rush for the doors and windows, "nobody was hurt."

check the eruption and prove fatal through a-turnin' in, as I've know'd 'appen myself, and only through a crack of the winder left open unawares."

"Oh," she says, "she ain't got 'em 'erself, as 'ad 'em favorable two years ago, but 'er little brother, as I see, were a-sickening Sunday night, and I can't leave 'im, for the fever runs 'igh of a night, and that fractious as he won't go near nobody but me, so I've just run in for to ask you if you'd mind a-takin' on 'er, as won't give yer no trouble, and," she says, "you'll excuse me, but in course 'er pa will pay all expenses!"

As I didn't think much on that promise myself, for he's a deal too much bounce for me, I didn't like for to be ill-natured, though I can't a-bear plays myself, and Mrs. Chawdley showed me the tickets all right, as she said as 'er good gentleman 'ad took and paid for. So I give way, though not a-carin' much about it, for of all the sp'ilt children as ever I did see, them Chawdleys is the wust. If you seed the figer as they sent that child in with a clean muslin frock a-stickin' out all starch and flounces round 'er, with 'er 'air a mask of ile, and a blue sash with a 'at as were all rosebuds, and a scarle jacket as I wouldn't 'ave met a bull in, was it ever so. She looked for all the world as though a-goin' to dance with the sweeps, and so I told 'er.

We 'ad a cup of tea and was off in good time, and sorry I am as I 'ad my merino on, for the 'eat was jest a settin' in. I took my redicule with a few cakes in, and bought a orange or two for the child, and 'ad a little drop of sperrits with me, as I don't ever consider as it's safe to be out without, for you never can tell what may 'appen. We wasn't long a-gettin' of a 'bus, and of all the nuisances as ever I did know in a 'bus it was that gal, as smelt werry foul of 'er 'air ile, and worreted me for sugarstick, and then would keep a-suckin' on it and daubin of it all over 'erself and everythink else, and if she didn't a 'alf-sucked on the seat as a party a-comin' in all of 'urry set down sudden on with a squash as made 'em swear frightful, and squirted it all over my gownd as the color is fled forever.

I don't think as we could 'ave been 'arf way there when if that child didn't turn sick, and I was obliged for to get out of the 'bus just agin the oblisk, and walk every step of the way to the theayter we was goin' to, as were the 'Delphy, and when we got there the gent at the door says: "Mum, this ticket is not for 'ere, but the next one as you'll come to on this side of the way."

I was that 'ot and cross, and ready to die with thirst, so 'ad a glass of mild ale next door to that theayter, and give the gal a bottle of ginger beer, and walked on slow to the other theayter. We 'adn't got two steps 'ardly from where we 'ad the refreshments, when Emmy, she says, "Oh!" she says, "Why, the string as mother run through my muslin frock's been and busted and the skirt's a-comin off."

I looks round and sees a baker's shop as I took 'er into, and the good lady were very civil and 'elped me to set that skirt to rights, and then I says to Emmy, "Now, whatever you do don't fidget, or you'll be all to bits in an instant."

As we went along there was parties werry pressin' with their oranges and play bills as I didn't require none on, till we come to a place where parties was a-goin' in by crowds, and lots of children as was gettin' out of 'buses and wans, and there was men-a-standin' about the door a-given' away bills.

So I says to one party, "Please can you tell me is the theayter as I am a-goin' to?" He says, "It's a deal better than any theayter, particuler for a nice little gal like that."

"Well," I says, "if it's anything for children I should like 'er to see it; but will this ticket admit me?" Law when I come to look for it in my glove it was gone. I says "Whatever shall I do? I must 'ave left it in that baker's shop."

Says the party, werry civil, "Oh, never mind the ticket; we'll get you in without one." I says, "Thank you kindly," and in I goes, but the children kep' a swarmin' in, rude in their ways, as I corrected them myself a-driving' at any one like mad up a staircase.

When we got into the place, it were a fine large room, though lookin' dingy, I says, "Look at the orgin, Emmy," as says, "Bother the orgin; I 'ate orgin."

he groans. "I thought so."

I says, "You keep yourself to yourself, and don't come a talkin' to me." And I goes to the door, and says to a policeman, "Look out for a Waterloo bus for me," as said he would; but bless you, three passed full; and while he was waitin' I says to him "What place is this?" he says "Exeter 'All."

I says, "It's a theayter, ain't it?" He says, "No, quite different;" and jest then up comes a 'bus with two places, as took us to the "Elephant and Castle," where I was obliged to take a cab from, for that gal couldn't 'ardly crawl. And when I got 'er home 'er mother did take on, a sayin' as I'd pisened, I'd pisened 'er with my filthy sperrits.

I says, "She put 'er mouth to the bottle as 'adn't more than a glass in it unawares." She says, "It serves me right for a-trustin' my child, as is a young lady all over, to a wulgar old cook like you."

I says, "I adwise you to put your young lady under the pump, as is a disgustin' greedy little sp'ilt beast; and as to bein' a cook," I says, "I never was, nor yet my mother kep a apple stall, as wer 'er own aunt, I've 'eard say."—She says, "Better keep a apple stall than be a wile deceiver; why didn't you say 'onest, as you wanted to go to Exeter 'All and not inwiggle my child?"

I says, "Me want to go to Exeter 'All?" I says, "I never 'eard speak of the place. But," I says, "the next time as you sends your child out, dress 'er decent, and teach 'er not to be a 'og for greediness and spile 'er own things and everybody else's," and out of the 'ouse I walked, and ain't spoke to Mrs. Chawdley since, as teaches that gal to make faces at me over the blind with her wile ingratitude, and two breadths of my merino that's sp'ilt, as I don't believe as ever I shall be able to match in this world.

Speech Without Words.

I'll tell you a story of how I once saved my life, entirely through having learned the deaf and dumb alphabet.

There were two little boys who used to come and stay with Frank and me, when we were first married, and they could neither hear nor speak.

They were deaf and dumb; they could not talk except with their fingers, and by this means could converse quite rapidly.

Frank and I learned this foreign alphabet on purpose that we might understand what they said. They were quick and clever: they could read and write, aye, and draw and sew, and do many other things which most of boys would make a very bad hand at.

They could play at backgammon and chess, and fox and geese as well as any boys. They could almost see what we said, though they could not hear, with such quick eager eyes did they watch every movement of our lips. We soon, however, got to talk as easily with our fingers as our tongues; and sometimes when the lads were not with us, Frank and I used to converse in that manner, when we were alone for practice.

It happened upon one occasion that he had to go to London on important business; he was to have gone by the afternoon train, but something delayed him so that he was not able to go before the night express. I was not in very good health, and retired to my bedroom about two hours before his departure: he promised, however, to come up and wish me good bye before he started, which would be between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning. The matter which had called him away was connected with the bank here, which had just been burnt down; and my husband, it seems, though I did not know it at the time—so great a secret had he endeavored to keep it—had many thousand pounds belonging to the concern in his temporary possession, locked up in the iron safe in our bedroom, where the plate was kept. He was a bank manager, and responsible for the whole of it. It was a cold time, and there was a fire in the room so bright and comfortable that I was in no hurry to leave it and get into bed, but sat up, looking into the fiery coals, and thinking about all sorts of things; upon the long journey Frank had to take that night, and of how dreary the days would seem until he returned; and in particular how lonely I should feel in that room all by myself when he should be away, for I was a

lar grimly, "or it will be the worse for you."

He produced a key like that my husband used, and approached the iron safe; but as he did so his guilty ear caught the sound of a footstep upon the staircase.

"Who is that?" cried he.

"My husband, sir," returned I, "but pray don't hurt him."

"Is he not gone to town, then?" cried the ruffian, with an oath of disappointment.

"He is going at twelve o'clock," replied I, "he is indeed."

"If you tell him, woman," said the burglar, "if you breathe but one word of my presence here, it will be the death doom of you both;" he had slipped into the alcove and drawn back the bed again to its place in an instant.

My husband entered immediately afterward, and even while he was in the room I heard the awful threat repeated once again through the thick curtain behind me:

"If you do but whisper it, woman, I will kill you where you lie. Will you promise not to tell him?"

"I will," said I, solemnly; "I promise not to open my lips at all about the matter."

Frank leaned over the pillow to kiss me, and observed how terrified I looked.

"You have been frightening yourself about robbers again, I suppose, you silly child."

"No! I, Frank," returned I, as cheerfully as I could. "I have a little headache;" but I said with my fingers so that he could plainly read in the fire-light: "For God's sake, hush! there's a man behind the bed-head!"

Frank was bold as a lion and had nerves like iron, although he was so tender hearted and kind. He only answered:

"Where is your sal-volatile, dearest?" and went to the mantel piece to get it. I thought he never could have understood me, he spoke with such coolness and unconcern, until I saw his fingers reply as he took up the bottle:

"All right, don't be afraid!" And then I was not afraid, or at least not much; for I knew I should not be left alone one instant, and I thought that my Frank was a match for any two such men in such a case. Only he had no weapon.

"He has a life preserver," said I, with my fingers.

"Your fire is getting rather low, Georgey," observed he, as he took up the poker. (Ah! he had a weapon, then!) "I must leave you a good blaze to comfort you before I go."

He poked the fire and left the poker in, but without ever taking his eye off from me and the bedhead.

"I will just ring the bell and see whether Thomas has got the portmanteau ready." "Mary," continued he, to the maid who answered the bell, "send Thomas up." Then when she had gone upon that errand, "By Jove! I never gave him that key. Where is it, Georgy? I have not a minute to spare. If it is in your case with the rest, I shall be an age in looking for it. Might I ask you to get out of bed for an instant, and show me where it is?" He said with his fingers, "jump!" and I jumped, you may be sure, quick enough, and was inside the dressing room, and with the door locked in half a second.

"Come in, Thomas," said Frank, "come in," for Thomas was modestly hesitating at the chamber door. "There has some blackguard got in the house and is behind my bed there.—If he makes the least resistance I'll kill him with this hot poker."

At these words the bed pushed slowly outwards, and the burglar, without the crape mask and with a face as pale as ashes, emerged from his hiding place. Frank knew him at once, as having been a bank messenger, who had been turned out of his situation since the fire, on suspicion of dishonesty.

"Oh, sir, have pity upon me!" cried he; "I am an unlucky dog. If it had not been for a sneeze I should have had ten thousand pounds in my pocket by this time!"

"Oh, you came after that, did you?" said my husband, coolly. "Well, please to give up that life preserver which you have in your pocket, before we have any more conversation."

"And did your lady tell you that, too?" cried the villain, in accents of astonishment, as he delivered up the weapon to the man servant, "and yet I stood by her yonder, and never

aware," he was in the habit of saying, "but I understand how to make the most of my little gift. If the public are willing to believe there is a great deal in me, I have no objection to humoring them. It is a joke that I enjoy, and one that pays. When people think you are a genius, the first and best thing to do is to give them to understand in a quiet way that you agree with them, but that they are entitled to credit for their discovery and appreciation. That flatters their self love, and exalts your own. Talent is the rude material of war that exists everywhere. Tact is the rude knowledge that teaches one how to fight his battle."

During the six years of Griswold's journalism, he wrote almost everything appertaining to city life and its phases, and generally with a strong tincture of satire, and an irresistible tendency to burlesque. He made a good deal of local reputation, but hardly began to be known outside of a provincial circle until he went to Cincinnati, four years ago, and attached himself to the *Daily Times*. He was engaged there especially as a humorous writer, and many of the "Fat Contributor's" sketches are no doubt familiar to our readers, as they have frequently been reproduced of late in the Metropolitan press.

During the past three winters, he has been a humorous lecturer, mainly in the West, and has had a very fair degree of success; though with a good and practiced agent he would have had much more. His last lecture was on Indian characteristics, using the Indians to satirize the follies of the whites, and it is full of sharp points and hits at men and the times. Privately, he tells amusing stories of the literalism of some persons. He was speaking in Cleveland last season, and in the course of his burlesque description of the discovery of America, he said:

"Columbus, after thinking of the matter for an hour by the Town Clock, turned off his gas, and went to bed."

After the lecture, an old fellow remarked, "Mr. Griswold, I liked your lecture very much; but you made a mistake in saying Columbus turned off the gas. America was discovered in 1492, and they didn't know anything about gas until long after that. I guess they used petroleum in those days."

"Very good," laughed Griswold, "very good indeed; I owe you for a hint. I'll work that in sometime."

The man looked as solemn as a marriage ceremony, and said: "It's no joke, Mr. Griswold; I can show you your mistake in a history, if you'll walk over to my house."

For the first time the lecturer perceived his companion was really in earnest, and half an hour was required to explain that the whole lecture was a burlesque. "Ah, yes," was the response, "I see now; but why didn't you say so, my friend?"

The circumstance amused Griswold a great deal, and *en route* to Cincinnati he told it to a man who sat at his side in the cars. "Well," observed the new acquaintance, "the old chap was right. They didn't have gas in this country for three centuries after." Griswold looked at the dullard for a few seconds, and indignant and serious for once in his life, said: "Well, you are a bigger fool than the other man. I never supposed one State could contain two such idiots. You ought to have taken passage on the cattle train. If I owned an ox that couldn't see a joke quicker than you, I'd kill him, and never defraud the public by offering his tough carcass to the butcher, either."

By the soubriquet of "Fat Contributor," Griswold designed to convey the impression that he was a contributor to fat, not that he himself was obese. A great many expect to find him a species of Fosco, and are disappointed at seeing a small man, both horizontally and vertically, with dark, curly hair, a florid complexion, a pleasant blue eye, and nothing of the "funny fellow" in or about him, so long as he keeps his tongue still. He is thirty-two and married; is full of all manner of droll stories, puns and plays upon words, and absurdities of expression. He is an exceedingly entertaining companion, very popular, extremely social, and has the reputation of a modern Momus among his countless admirers.

—SHERIDAN is the youngest man ever mentioned for the Presidency; but he will be old enough before he gets it.

Daily Observer.

"The Union and the Constitution."

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

THE Impeachment project is said to have gained new friends of late among the Congress men. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that letters from Members of Congress hitherto opposed to impeachment, show that the removal of STANTON, and the appointment of GRANT, and the substitution of THOMAS for SHERIDAN, have changed their feelings, and they are now ready for the revolutionary step they have heretofore considered unwise and impolitic. Let them impeach! Mr. JOHNSON has not half deserved martyrdom, but let him achieve it! His name may yet shine brightly in history, if the Jacobins will but make him their victim! If he had, coolly, consistently and unflinchingly, opposed the revolutionists, it would have been better for him; but that he was sufficiently in their way to provoke the desperate act of impeachment will be now about the highest praise and glory he can win.

Impeachment---Despotism.

The Radical leaders are exciting their followers throughout the country up to the point of impeachment and removal of the President. The dismissal of Stanton from the Cabinet, and the assignment of Sheridan to a new command, with the probable removal of Sickles, are made the pretexts for the new agitation. Of course these are the merest pretenses. The right of the President to control the composition of his Cabinet, and his right as Commander-in-chief to assign army officers to duty at his pleasure, are as clear as his right to occupy his office. These removals would be entirely within his constitutional powers, even if Stanton had not proved himself a spy on the Administration, if Sheridan had not made himself the tool of fanatical politicians to overturn popular government at the South, and if Sickles had not defied the Constitution and all legal authority by a military suspension of the United States courts. But the Radical leaders want only an excuse their object is only to find the means to bring their more timid followers up to the point of a forcible removal of the Constitutional head of the country, and the usurpation of the executive authority by the substitution of a tool of their own. Then their triumph will be complete. They may exclude States, North or South, at their pleasure; they may count or not count Presidential votes, as they choose; they may suppress Courts at their will; they may stifle public opinion, crush out all opposition, and complete the revolution by which freedom is to be destroyed. The form of the Constitution may remain; but the guarantees of public liberty, of individual rights, and of popular self-government, will have lost their power.

Nothing but the lack of nerve to consummate this wicked scheme has prevented its accomplishment at an earlier day; and the bad men who lead in the revolution rejoice as they see the opportunity afforded them to extinguish the remaining scruples of those who have hitherto hesitated.

At such a time, the prophetic words of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address blaze out their full meaning to the startled citizen. The Father of his country left this parting warning to his countrymen, which they can now understand and heed:

"It is important, likewise, that the habit of thinking, in a free country, should inspire cau-

Cholera in Italy.

Late foreign papers give us terrible details of the ravages of the cholera in Italy. From January to July this year, there have been 63,376 cases reported. Of this number 32,074, or a little over fifty per cent., have proved fatal. Sicily has been especially devastated by the fell destroyer. Not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has been spared, though some of the cities have escaped with only a few cases. In the South of Italy, a strange mental aberration has been developed. This is the dread of poison, and the belief in its presence through various malevolent agents and noxious influences. In Sicily this dread greatly excites the minds of the suffering population, and adds to their calamitous state. A thirst for vengeance upon the soldiers, who are supposed to be in some mysterious manner connected with the cholera, is felt by the people. The unremitting zeal and kindness of the officers and men in the care of the suffering and sick have done nothing to calm the popular feeling. Even when they are assisting the sufferers, they are regarded with hatred and suspicion; nay, frequently subjected to violence. Some instances of this are related. At Melilli, near Syracuse, such was the excitement of the populace, owing to their belief that poison had been administered by agents of the Italian government, that a large meeting was held in the dead of night in the public cemetery, at which it was resolved "that all the Carabiniere and Italian agents resident in the place should be killed for spreading the cholera." The plot was fortunately revealed by a woman to one of the intended victims, who telegraphed the news to the authorities of an adjacent city; and a company of rifles was sent to guard the public safety.

Another exciting scene occurred at a place named Bagnara, in Calabria, where the cholera has been making fearful ravages. Four infantry servants from the adjacent city, who came to aid the sick, were believed by the people of the place probably through something unprepossessing in their dress, to be cholera agents. A popular tumult was the consequence. Cries arose of "Out with the poisoners;" "Away with them;" "Out, out;" and such was the fury displayed, that, in spite of the strenuous arguments and explanations offered to the people by the public authorities, it was found necessary to send the poor fellows away, though they had been specially requested to come, and there was of course urgent need of their services. A strong escort had to guard them from mischief on the road. Similar instances of ignorance and superstition have occurred in the north of Italy, though less violent in their demonstration.

A report on the cholera at Malta in 1865 has just been published in England, which tends to weaken the popular faith in the efficacy of quarantine in keeping out the disease. The report states that between the 1st of August, 1865, and the 31st of December, 1866, no fewer than 1,008 vessels entered Malta in quarantine. The aggregate burden of these vessels was 502,507 tons; their crews amounted to 26,622 men, and they had 1,663 passengers on board. If all the vessels had ridden out their quarantine, no less than 1,944,504 tons of shipping would have been detained for a day, and 101,632 men, with 16,734 passengers, would also have been detained for a day. "As the whole of the immense obstruction to commerce took place in ships arriving from affected ports, we should naturally expect that a considerable number of cholera cases would have been found on board or in quarantine. And, yet, what is the fact? Two vessels, each with

Common Council Proceedings.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1867. }

Present—Full board.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting was dispensed with.

WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the House Warming of Neptune 5, this evening.

On motion accepted.

ACCOUNTS.

H Ehresman $97 50 for curbing in front of City Hall. To Com. on Paving.

J Kynon $4 10 for repairing plow. To Com. on Public Improvements.

D Ankan $3 61 for damages to fence. To Committee on Claims.

Dickinson, Comstock & Co $224 25 for oil, etc. for street lamps; P H Carney $35 for repairs. To Com. on Lighting Streets.

G Pearson $12 for drawing coal; E Pitts $125 for painting Rescue's truck. To Com. on Fire Department.

H Beckwith $1 for covers; A Goodenow $16 50 for repairing stoves. To Com. on Public Buildings and Grounds.

W B Taylor $25 for superintending erection of Mohawk River Bridge. To Com. on Public Improvements.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The following report of the City Surveyor was presented and read; and on motion of Ald Kellogg the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to publish the requisite legal notice with reference to the opening and extending of Francis street, requiring all persons interested to attend the Common Council, at the Common Council room, Friday evening, Sept. 13, 1867.

The City Surveyor to whom was referred the subject of opening Francis street, would respectfully report that the part of Francis street between Tracy street and Oswego street is laid down on "L M Taylor's map of the City of Utica made in 1855, which map is lithographed," and that the charter of the City declares all streets laid down on said map "to be legally opened streets of the City" with certain exceptions. That this street is not one of the exceptions. That it has also been dedicated to the use of the city as a public highway by the original owners and that no further action is required on the part of the Common Council in reference to this portion of the street.

He would further report that the portion of Francis street between William street and Kirkland street is laid down on above mentioned map as so allow about thirty feet wide, there would therefore be required to open said street the same width as it is south of Kirkland street, a strip of land 30 feet wide and 250 feet long, extending from Kirkland street to William street. This property belongs to Samuel Boon and the estate of S Thorne, Ell Avery agent.

The whole expense of opening said street would be $1 500.

That no portion of the expense should be borne by the City except as taxed for School House lot on said street.

The property benefited thereby would be as follows, viz:

J McAvoy, house and lot on the northeast corner of Francis and William streets 100 feet front on Francis street.

John Boon, house and lot on the southeast corner of Francis and Henry streets 100 feet on Francis street.

George Boon, house and lot on Francis street 100 feet front, bounded on the north by Henry street and on the south by Kirkland.

Briggs Thomas, house, chapel and lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Kirkland streets 158 feet front on Francis street.

F W Bensburg, house, store and lot on the southeast corner of Francis and Plant streets 150 feet on Francis street.

N Hefler, lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Plant streets 145 feet front on Francis street.

C P Gibbs, house and lot on the southeast corner of Francis and Tracy streets 137 feet front on Francis street.

Edward Clark, house and lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Tracy streets 130 feet front on Francis street.

T H Overocker, barn and lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Noyes streets 83 feet front on Francis street.

G C Churchill, lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Noyes streets, 167 feet on Francis street running through to Genesee street.

W B Jackson, lot on east side of Francis street being 130 front on Francis street and bounded on the north by lots of G C Churchill.

C S Wilson, lot 200 feet on the east side of Francis street bounded on the north by W B Jackson's lot and the south by G B Perkins's lot.

George R Perkins, lot on the east side of Francis street 110 feet front bounded on the north by lot of C S Wilson and on the south by lot of R Lewis.

Russel Lewis, house and lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Oswego streets being 104 feet front on Francis street.

W H Olin, lot 200 feet front on Francis street bounded on the north by Chesnut street and on the south by Oswego street.

A Hubbel, Agent, a tier of lots off the east end of block bounded on the north by Mulberry street and on the south by Chesnut street being 200 feet front on Francis street.

Utica Gas Light Company, one tier of lots off the east end of block bounded on the north by Noyes street and on the south by Mulberry street being 200 feet front on Francis street.

John Butterfield, one tier of lots off the east end of block bounded on the north by Tracy street and on the south by Noyes street being 210 feet front on Francis street.

Simon Taffner, house and lot on the southwest corner of Francis and Tracy street, 120 feet front on Francis street.

Mrs Ann Cartwright, house and lot on west side of Francis street being 55 feet front and bounded on the north by lot of E J Everson and on the south by Simon Taffner.

E J Everson, house and lot on the southwest corner of Plant and Francis streets 120 feet front on Francis street. Also house and lot on the northwest corner Plant and Francis streets 104 feet front on Francis street.

The City of Utica School House lot on the west side of Francis street 80 feet bounded on the north by H Frudenberg and on the south by E J Everson's lot.

Henry Frudenberg, house and lot on the west side of Francis street 35 feet front and bounded on the north by James Clark's lot and on the south by School House lot.

James Clark, house and lot on the southwest corner of Kirkland and Francis streets being 118 feet on Kirkland and Francis streets.

Estate of S. Thorn, Ell Avery, Agent, vacant lot on the northwest corner of Kirkland and Francis streets, being 250 feet front on Francis street and bounded on the west by Chenango Avenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT BAGG, City Surveyor.

Utica, August 23d, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

We offer for sale at a bargain, a

HOTEL,

and will give immediate possession. Terms easy. Inquire of HOWES & CLARK,
Real Estate Agents, 162 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.
Aug. 24, 1867. au24d1w

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Mr. J. WILLIAMS' School, rear of 6 Carnahan street, Utica, will commence on

MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT for young children will open at the same time.
Utica, August 24, 1867. au24d2t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

TO SOLICIT FOR A NEW ILLUSTRATED

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

(COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.)

This DICTIONARY embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in Canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address
S. S. SCRANTON & CO.,
126 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
aug23d6t&c3t

RESTAURANT.—The subscriber having rented the Saloon, lately occupied by J. D. Waters, No. 10 Genesee street, has opened the same for the accommodation of the public. Meals will be furnished at all hours at reasonable rates. I have also a good stock of

Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

The patronage of the traveling public and citizens is solicited. C. COOLMAN.
Utica, May 4, 1867. aug24d1awtf

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

19 Court, corner of Cornelia street, Utica.

DIRECTED BY MISS TOBIN.

Classes will open the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. au24dtf

WM. F. BURKE & CO., Bankers.

Government, State, County and City Bonds,
Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange,
Bought and Sold.
DRAFTS ON ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
and Passage Tickets to and from all ports in Europe by Steamers and Sailing Packets.
Coupons and Compound Interest Notes Cashed.
BURKE'S BANK,
161 Genesee street, Utica.
August 24, 1867. au24dlt

UTICA DRIVING PARK.

The different purses advertised by the Utica Driving Park Association, have closed, with the following entries, viz:

First Day—Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.

Colt Purse of $50—$35 to first and $15 to second—for colts not older than 4 years this season. Mile heats: best three in five to harness:

J. Wood enters blk g ..... Schuyler Boy
Wm. Codner enters g ..... School Girl
A. T. Mower enters ch g ..... Dick
J. C. Tower enters b m ..... Miss Hattie

SAME DAY.

Purse of $60; free for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:50. Mile heats; best three in five to harness:

C. S Green enters b g ..... Billy
C. Champlin enters br g ..... Old Joe
H. Snyder enters g g ..... Jonta
C. E Butterfield enters [illegible] ..... John

Purse of $200—$150 to first and $50 to second. Mile heats: best three in five to harness:

C. Losee enters b g ..... Joe Hooker
C. S. Green enters b m ..... Nelli
E Caney enters g g ..... Tom Wonder
J. C. Tower enters g m ..... Mohawk Maid

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 31st.

Purse of $375—$300 to first and $75 to second—free for all horses. Mile heats; best three in five to harness:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER AND GOLD

GUARANTIED MINING

Silver Mining Company,

AT $12 PER SHARE.

STOCK FOR SALE!

The subscriber has for sale

500 SHARES OF THE STOCK

Of the Oneida Montana Gold and

This Company was organized at Utica, New York in April, 1866, with a Capital of $200,000, divided into Shares of $10 each, and is managed by a Board of Thirteen Directors, comprising some of the best business men in the country. It has just completed a thorough preliminary development of the famous Gregory Mine of Colorado district, Montana, one of the largest Silver bearing Mines in the world.

The Company commenced in August, 1866, the construction of a tunnel one hundred and twenty feet in length, and reached the vein fifty-six feet beneath the surface; from this point a shaft was sunk to the depth of 160 feet, a gallery was then extended on the vein a distance of 100 feet, revealing a crevice 36 feet wide, a width only equalled by the great Comstock mine of Nevada, which is now producing upwards of fifteen millions of dollars per year in silver.

The Company having thus fully and satisfactorily tested the capacity of the mine, is now erecting smelting works, which will be completed about the 1st of October next, with sufficient capacity to reduce 8 tons of ore each day, the net yield of which is expected to be fully $800, or at the rate of $240,000 per year, of 300 working days, from this mine alone. The Company owns in addition to this, claims on the following valuable Gold and Silver Mines:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

As an Investment.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fid* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a su equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sel their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thu securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St.,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Treasurer, New York.

Subscriptions in UTICA received by
S. T. PECKHAM, 20 Catherine st.
my29d&c3m

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessors of Utica have completed their Assessment Rolls, as far as can be done at this time, of the several Wards thereof, for the year 1867, and a copy thereof is left with Benjamin Beckwith, one of their number, in the third room on the right in the lower Hall, in the City Hall, where the same may be examined by any person interested, UNTIL THE THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST; and on that day the Assessors will meet to review all cases of complaint, and all complaints must be filed on or before the 19th day of August, with Benjamin Beckwith, at the City Hall, who will be in attendance from 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 until 5 P. M.

STEPHEN ABBEY,
JOHN R. MORRIS,
MICHAEL O'ROURKE,
CHARLES REINLAND,
BENJAMIN BECKWITH,
Utica, July 27th, 1867. ly27dtd

$500 REWARD.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of the village of Whitesboro, held on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees offer a reward

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Horrible Accident.

A man sometime since was repairing a gas leak, corner of 28th Street and 6th Avenue, New York. He went into the excavation and then lit a match. An explosion of the gas took place, and the man was much burned. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment was applied freely, and in three days the man was about his business in the Manhattan Gas Works as well as ever. His name is Samuel F. Waters. This is one of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment; it is not only good for Burns, but for Old Sores, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Insect stings, Pains in the Limbs, Chest and Back; also internally, for Colic, Cramps Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is the best family medicine in the world. Orders are received all over Europe for it. The most celebrated physicians recommend it—it never fails. Dr. Tobias puts up every drop himself. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.—Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, N. Y. au12d&c1m

If We Have a Cold,

Pain in the head, dizzy, bilious, costive, or sick from any cause, it is from the presence of offending humors, and this is so whether the pain be in the flesh, the nerves, or the bones.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

should be always ready, and are sure to purge, and this can be done according to the necessities of nature, by which the offending humors are removed, and the health restored.

The Hon. Demas Barnes says:—"I sell more of Brandreth's Pills than of all others put together."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold by all druggists, and at the principal office, Brandreth House, New York.

Observe B. BRANDRETH in white letters on the government stamp on each box. au13d&c1m

Amazement!

With the quickness of thought, without injuring skin or fibre, or leaving a stain upon the scalp,

A HEAD IS TRANSFIGURED!

or, in other words, changed from red, or sandy, or white, or grizzly gray, as the case may be, to a transcendant black or brown by

THE MYSTIC SPELL

of that scientific wonder of the century,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

a pure compound that defies rivalry, and is manufactured only by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. au12d&c1m

DR. RUSSELL J. WHITE,

ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,

Can be consulted at his offices as follows:

Oneida, Allen's Hotel, Tuesday, the 17th of September.

Utica, Bagg's Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of September.

Rome, Stanwix Hall, Friday and Saturday till 3 P. M., 20th and 21st of September.

Watertown, Kirby House, Sunday and Monday, the 22d and 23d of September.

Those affected with Diseases of the Lungs, Disease of the Liver or Kidneys, Inflammation, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Shortness of Breath or Difficulty of Breathing, Dyspepsia, Weakness or Nervous Debility, Restlessness or Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, Gravel, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Abscesses, Ulcers or any Chronic or Lingering Complaint, are invited to call. No charge for consultation.

Especial attention paid to the diseases of women an children.

Our system of treatment is entirely our own, and remedies are prepared by ourselves.

W. S. Taylor & Co.'s Sunday School Book Store.

In the spacious rooms connected with their Jewelry Store, 70 Genesee street, the best puolications of the various SUNDAY SCHOOL TRACT, and other religious societies constantly on hand. Cards, Reward Tickets, Tracts, &c., can be obtained at publisher's rates. Orders for Libraries selected with great care, and sent on approval. And part of which can be returned if not approved.

W. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
70 Genesee street.

W. S. Taylor & Co.,

Dealers in Plain and Ornamental SOLID SILVER WARE, Extra HEAVY SILVER PLATED Ware. AMERICAN and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS, and ELEGANT JEWELRY of every description, price and style, precisely as represented. The largest establishment in Central New York. W. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
je26d&c 70 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

Silver Plated Goods.

W. S. Taylor & Co., are selling the Silver Plated ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER and SUGAR DISHES, and a large variety of other goods made by the Meri-

At such a time, the prophetic words of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address blaze out their full meaning to the startled citizen. The Father of his country left this parting warning to his countrymen, which they can now understand and heed:

"It is important, likewise, that the habit of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. *The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.* A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the other, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the constitution designates. *But let there be no change by usurpation*; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, *it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.* The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

The progress of the radical usurpation could not be more graphically presented than in these words of WASHINGTON; and the consequences are as certain as the premises are true.

It becomes every American citizen, with the light before him, to determine for himself what shall be his action in this strange crisis. He may use his influence at the ballot-box, while it is yet time, to preserve the constitution and the liberties of his country; or he may bequeath to his children the loss of all that is valuable in our political system, and leave them to recover their stolen inheritance only by long struggle and at the severest cost.

THE LABOR CONGRESS—Yesterday discussed the subject of negro labor. The giving, not selling, of public lands to actual settlers was advocated by the Public Lands Committee. A report recommending Legislative regulation of apprentice labor was adopted. The President was authorized to employ the lecturers in the reform movement. He was also instructed to issue circulars on the first of November, to the organizations composing the Union, requesting them to state whether a National Labor ticket shall be placed in the field at the next Presidential election, and if so, who their candidates should be, and if a majority be in favor of issuing such ticket, the President is to announce it, and the candidate who has received the majority of votes. The organization and election of officers was next proceeded with, which resulted as follows: J. C. Whaley, of Washington, President; Mr. Gibson, of Connecticut, First Vice President; Mr. Tucker, of Cincinnati, Second Vice President; Mr. Smelgless, of Pennsylvania, Recording Secretary; Mr. Hindiffe, Treasurer. Richard Trevelock was elected delegate to Europe. The Convention will adjourn to-day, to hold an annual meeting in New York.

STATE CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—The New York State Convention of Universalists will assemble in annual session in Rochester, on Tuesday next, the 27th, at the Universalist church, on South Clinton street, and remain in session two days. On Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, of Brooklyn, will deliver the occasional sermon.—Some of the ablest divines of the denomination in the State have signified their intention to be present, and it is confidently expected to be one of the largest sessions of that body ever held in this State.

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at a time, the passengers, would also have been detained for a day. "As the whole of the immense obstruction to commerce took place in ships arriving from affected ports, we should naturally expect a considerable number of cholera cases would have been found on board or in quarantine. And, yet, what is the fact? Two vessels, each with a case of cholera on board, were refused admittance, so that the only vessels which might apparently have justified quarantine were not placed in quarantine, but were sent away. Among the other ships' passengers and crews there was not a single case of cholera." And while the healthy vessels and crews were kept outside, the disease raged freely inland, so that, in point of fact the island, and not its trade, should have been placed in quarantine.

The Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY.—Mr. RATHBUN, from the Standing Committee on the powers and duties of the Legislature, submitted a report on the subject. It provides that the sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially only, commencing on the first Tuesday in January, 1868, and on the same day every second year thereafter. The Governor may call special sessions, but no subjects shall be considered except those mentioned in his proclamation calling the Legislature together. No bill shall be introduced into either House during the last five days of the session. After a bill has been finally rejected by either branch of the Legislature, no bill or joint resolution containing the substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. On the day of final adjournment, the Legislature shall adjourn at 12 o'clock, noon. It prohibits the Legislature from granting any appropriations to charitable institutions, except those owned and controlled by the State. It also forbids the bonding of towns, cities or villages for any corporation or association. It forbids the loaning the credit of the State to any corporation or association. It forbids the auditing or allowing of any private claim or account against the State, or to pass any special law, except to appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited according to law. It provides for a Court of Claims, to consist of three Judges, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. No property is to be exempt from taxation, except churches, burial grounds, free colleges and academies, and common school property. No railroad to be hereafter constructed in any city or village, without the consent of the local authorities and of one-half of the property owners on the streets through which it shall pass. The franchise to be put up to the highest bidder, and the proceeds to go into the village or city treasury where the road is to be located. It forbids the passage of laws suspending specie payments, and declares that no bill for a local or private purpose shall be introduced in the Legislature without publication in the State paper for twenty days before the commencement of the session, and no such bill shall be introduced except during the first sixty days of the session, and forbids the passage of local or special laws, except in certain cases. Several other subjects were discussed, but no action of consequence taken.

MRS. ENSLEY of Hector, N. Y., after indulging in her favorite smoke, put the pipe in her pocket. In a few minutes her clothes were ablaze and she was burned to death.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 23, at the residence of T. W. Bolles, Miss HARRIET ROWLEY, of Tonawanda, aged 23 years.

Her remains were taken to Tonawanda for interment.

At Buffalo, August 22, 1867, FANNIE MILLER, wife of Dr. Charles Boardman, of that city, and only daughter of Dr. A. Miller, of New Orleans, La., aged 26 years.

In New Hartford, August 23d, ALBERT, infant son of Mr. Hugh Jones, aged 17 months.

In this city, August 23d, GEORGE BECKWITH, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Pleasant street, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 P. M.—Friends and acquaintances are invited to be present

---

Henry Frederick Bennett, house and lot on the west side of Francis street 35 feet front and bounded on the north by James Clark's lot and [illegible] House lot.

James Clark, house and lot on the southwest corner of Kirkland and Francis streets being 118 feet on [illegible]

Estate of S. Thorn, Eli Avery, Agent, vacant lot on the northwest corner of Kirkland and Francis streets, being 250 feet front on Francis street and bounded on the west by Chenango Avenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EGBERT BAGG, City Surveyor.

Utica, August 23d, 1867.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ald Howell from Com on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported in favor of allowing account of Lennebacker & Delong at $4 38, for repairing chairs; Utica Water Works Company $29 35, for water furnished City Hall.

Report agreed to and accounts allowed.

Ald. Sayre, from Committee on Fire Department, reported in favor of granting honorable discharges with certificate of five years service to Cornelius McCarthy and Hugh R. Williams; also allowing accounts of Utica Water Works Company at $12 20 for repairing hydrants; T A & W J Turner $13 50; C F Russell $71 15 for repairs; E Pitts at $100 for repainting Rescue's truck.

Report agreed to.

Also in favor of accepting the proposition of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills Company to erect a Hose House for Active 3, according to the plans and specifications; the city leasing the same for five years at $225 per year.

Ald Johnson moved to lay the report on the table for one week.

Yeas—Ald Everts, Ehresman, Johnson, and Myres—4.

Nays—Ald Faass, Howarth, Howell, Hunt, Kellogg, Merriman, Sayre, Townsend, Yates and the Mayor—10

Lost.

The question recurring on the report of the Committee, the same was agreed to on a call for the yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Ald Everts, Ehresman, Faass, Howell, Howarth, Hunt, Kellogg, Merriman, Myres, Sayre, Townsend, Yates and the Mayor—13.

Nays—4.

Ald Faass from Com. on Police reported in favor of allowing account of D Bennett at $50 27 for costs.

Report agreed to.

Ald. Myres, from Committee on Side and Crosswalks, reported in favor of allowing account of Hugh Hagan at $17 63 for crosswalk on South side of State across Cooper street; John Scouler $19 for same across Court street; C Burnham $35 for same on South side of Rutger across Dudley street, severally payable when collected by assessment.

Report agreed to and accounts allowed.

Ald. Everts from Com. on Sewers and Wells reported in favor of the construction of a 15 inch hydraulic cement sewer in the centre of Fayette street from Varick street to Nail Creek, the Clerk to give the requisite legal notice thereof; also in favor of allowing account of Hugh Hagan at $67 60 for plank sewer in Neilson street, payable when collected by assessment.

Report agreed to.

Ald Yates from Com. on Claims reported in favor of allowing account of D P White at $39 75 for printing.

Report agreed to and account allowed.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Ald Ehresman, from Committee on Public Scales reported adversely to accepting proposition of Michael Clark.

Report agreed to.

By Ald Kellogg—

Resolved, That Homer Townsend be appointed on the part of the Common Council to represent them at the Recorder's Court of the City of Utica, to be held on the 24th day of August, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the appointment of Commissioners with reference to the opening of Howard Avenue.

Adopted.

By Ald Howell—

Resolved, That the Clerk publish the requisite legal notice for the construction of a plank crosswalk 5 feet wide on the East side of Dudley across Rutger street.

Adopted.

By the same—

Whereas, The parties erecting the brick building corner of Elizabeth and Burnett streets are obstructing the sidewalk and a great portion of the street with their building materials, therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to notify said parties to forthwith remove said obstructions from said sidewalks and also from said roadways; excepting the one-third part thereof nearest said buildings; and in case of a refusal or neglect to comply with said direction, the City Attorney prosecute said parties under the City Ordinances.

Adopted.

By Ald Merriman—

Resolved, That the School Commissioner be notified to relay the plank sidewalks opposite the school house on Court street; also in front of the Hamilton street school house.

Adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the following walks be relaid with new materials: On the East and West sides of Fay from Cooper to Court street; plank crosswalk across Spring street; on West side of Fay street; plank sidewalk on East side of Garden from Bristol street to Chenango Canal with crosswalk across Bristol street on East side of Garden street, to be 4 feet wide.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion an opportunity was offered all parties interested in the assessment for sewer in Stark street to be heard. No person appearing, on motion the assessment was confirmed.

On motion action in reference to appeal from assessment for crosswalks on the East side of John street across Park avenue was postponed one week.

There being no proposal for brick sidewalk on Cornelia street, as advertised, action on ordinance therefor was postponed until the next meeting.

The proposal of John Scouler to construct plank sidewalk on the Northerly side of Plant street at 35 cents per foot was deemed reasonable and accepted.

The following ordinance was unanimously passed on a call for the yeas and nays:—

The Common Council of the City of Utica do ordain as follows:—

That there be constructed:

A plank sidewalk on the northerly side of Plant street, between Hart and Francis streets, except where now in good condition.

To be five feet wide, and composed of good sound hemlock plank, two inches thick, laid crosswise upon three sleepers 3x4 inches, and well spiked thereto.

Said sidewalks to be constructed under the direction and subject to the approval of the Street Commissioner, commenced on or before the 23d day of September, and to which time the owners of property fronting thereon have the right to complete the same at their own expense, and to be completed on or before October 1st, 1867.

The expense thereof to be assessed upon the property benefited thereby.

On motion, adjourned until Friday evening, August 30th, 1867, at 7½ o'clock.

THOS. S. MCINGROW, Clerk.

C. Champlin enters b g ..... Old Joe
H. Snyder enters g g ..... Jonta
C. [illegible] enters [illegible] ..... John

Purse of $200—$150 to first and $50 to second. Mile heats: best three in five to harness;

C. Losee enters b g ..... Joe Hooker
C. S. Green enters b m ..... Nellie
E Caney enters g g ..... Tom Wonder
J. C. Tower enters g m ..... Mohawk Maid

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 31st.

Purse of $375—$300 to first and $75 to second—free for all horses. Mile heats; best three in five to harness;

H. Snyder enters s g ..... Ben McClellan
H. M. Dayton enters br g ..... Sir John
S. Clark enters br m ..... Mountain Maid

The above races will be trotted if the weather proves favorable. In case of postponement, due notice will be given. An efficient police force will be present to preserve order. Trotting will commence each day at 3 o'clock P. M. To be governed by the rules of Union Course.

Admission 50 cents. Ladies free.

JAS. L. DAVIS,
President Utica Driving Park Association.

au24d

REMOVAL.

H. I. Woodhull and C. H. Brown,

respectfully inform their patrons and friends that they are now located at

No. 87 Genesee Street,

(*Between Barnard's and the First National Bank.*)

Thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, they will endeavor to maintain their acknowledged reputation as

FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORS

by selling the *best* and most fashionable goods, and the *work, style* and *fit* of their garments are unexceptionable. au24deodimnew1w

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT!

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW CLOCKS,

from $1 50 to $20 00, common and elegant Bronze.

ALSO, SOLID SILVER WARE!!

We invite all to inspect this beautiful stock, as they must be sold. Likewise

ONE PIANO, TWO SEWING MACHINES,

large stock of Stone Ware, Preserve Jars, Molasses Jars, &c., &c. One new Melodeon, four Oil Paintings, Case of Wax Flowers,

FINE SILVER PITCHERS AND SETS, WATCHES,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOKS,

BUREAUS, STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT HALF COST!

H. H. FALKNER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Brokers, Utica, N. Y.
au24d1t

LADIES' SCHOOL,

49 West Bridge Street, Utica, N. Y.

This school re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 17th. A class will be formed for the special training of children.

MISS LADD, of Hartford, Ct., who comes highly recommended, will teach Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics.

Sixteen pupils may for $265 per year receive board, fuel, lights and tuition in English.

For circulars address

Miss CAROLINE E. BACKUS,
Principal.
aug10d10 12 17 24*

WANTED.—

FANCY CASSIMERE WEAVERS, TO WEAVE ON BROAD COMPTON LOOMS.

To good weavers, steady employment will be given. Apply at the Office of the Globe Woolen Company.
aug21dtfnew ROB'T MIDDLETON, Agent.

MECHANICS' HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

om mencing

Saturday Evening, August 24, 1867.

Allyne's Presentation Festival!

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Every person attending on Saturday evening to receive FREE an elegant and useful article of silver plated ware in addition to the regular 100 Presents given away by

ALLYNE YE WIZARD.

Saturday Evening, August 24.

GRAND FIREMAN'S CARNIVAL!

SOMETHING NEW AND ORIGINAL!

Allyne will give an elegant and costly FIRE TRUMPET to the Fire Company receiving the most votes on Saturday evening. Every ticket entitled to one vote. The Ballot Box to be in charge of a committee appointed by the Firemen.

SEE SMALL BILLS WITH PARTICULARS.

Admission 35 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents

FRANK EDWARDS, Business Manager.
J M WICKWIRE, Contracting Agent.
aug21d4t

Utica, July 27th, 1867. jy27dtd

$500 REWARD.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of the village of Whitesboro, held on Saturday, August 17, 1867, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons, for wilfully setting fire to any dwelling-house, barn or other outbuildings, within the limits of this corporation; or for the detection and conviction of any person or persons, who may have been maliciously the cause of the recent fires in this village. By order of the Board.

ELLIS ELLIS, President.
HENRY S. ALLYN, Clerk.

Whitesboro, Aug. 17, 1867.

I offer an additional reward of $300 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously fired by barns in Whitesboro, consumed on the night of the 16th inst. A. J. GRAY.

au19d1w

PROFESSOR DANFORTH takes pleasure in informing the public that he is prepared to receive Pupils for the remainder of the year on

Terms that Cannot Fail to Satisfy All.

Those desirous of taking Lessons in Music, Instrumental or Vocal, are respectfully invited to call at his Rooms, No. 9, Butterfield Block, Genesee street.

Organist, and Director of Music, Grace Church.

P. S.—A fine Parlor Organ, two sets of Reeds, walnut case, for sale at the same place au14dim

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Grocery and Provision business, at No. 27 Bleecker street, under the firm name of Wm. O'Reilly & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due to the firm must be paid to J. L. O'Reilly, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and all debts of the firm will be paid by him.

WM. O'REILLY.
Aug. 22, 1867. J. L. O'REILLY.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery and Provision business, at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the late firm. J. L. O'REILLY.

August 22, 1867. au22d3t

SILK HATS.—

FALL STYLES OUT.

BROADWAY AND TRADE STYLES.

Call and Examine.

A. ALBRECHT,
au22d1w 159 & 161 Genesee, corner of Bleecker.

THREE SOPRANO, TWO CONtralto and two Tenor Voices, can have

A Thorough Course of Instruction

in Vocal Music, in exchange for their services, on application to Mr. H. B. DANFORTH,
Organist and Director of Music, Grace Church.
Room No. 9, Butterfield Block, 3d story. au14dtf

M. M. GARDNER, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

No. 37 Columbia Street, Utica, N. Y.

Office Hours—8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

Advice and Medicine to the poor gratis, from 8 to 9 A. M. daily. mch6dsattf

A. B. SOUTHWICK, A. M., M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician.

ROME, N. Y.

Office No 35 DOMINICK STREET, (up stairs,) boards at the American Hotel, room 61, third floor.

OFFICE HOURS.—7 to 9 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

REFERENCES.—D B Goodwin, President Bank of Waterville, E A Munger, M. D., Waterville; L B Wells, M. D., J C Raymond, M. D., M M Gardner, M. D., Utica. y1dSat3m

FAIRCHILD'S CELEBRATED

GOLD PENS.

T. & A. CASH & CO.,
Devereux Block, Sole Agents for Utica.
je15dSattf

BEAUTIFUL WHITE TEETH.—THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—This dentrifice is guaranteed to be the CHEAPEST and BEST ever introduced. *It whitens discolored teeth, removes all deposits of tartar, neutralizes unpleasant breath, prevents decay*, and is strongly recommended to all who appreciate BEAUTY and COMFORT. Prepared by F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton street, N. Y., and sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents per bottle. Observe that "F. C. WELLS & CO." is printed on the cork. je8d1aw4wSat

Those Who Desire Brilliancy of COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *Helmbold's* Take *no* other. ap15dins

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The following extracts from Montana papers will give some idea of the value of the company's property. [From the Rocky Mountain Gazette, published at Helena, Montana, January, 1867.]

GREGORY LODE.

Work on the Gregory Lode is progressing under favorable auspices and some remarkably rich developments have been made within the past three days; 105 feet from the surface, 50 feet from the level of the tunnel, the "metal vein" has materially increased in quantity. Judging from present appearances, Dr. Russell will be compelled ere long to "raise" native silver, and thus be relieved the necessity of using a smelter or quartz mill. A visit to the "Gregory" will demonstrate to the doubter that I have neither overestimated nor exaggerated, and will amply repay the time occupied, to those interested in quartz mining.

[From the Helena Herald.]

JEFFERSON CITY, M. T., June 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the Helena Herald:

Noticing in your last issue a mention of our "Gregory" lode, I thought I would give you the requisite information for a correct report. The shaft upon claim No. 3 northeast, is now one hundred and fifty feet in depth, displaying a ledge fully sixteen feet in width, rich in lead, silver and gold. At present they are drifting along the course of the lode, saving the ore which they remove for working. All the lodes are silver bearing to a great degree, and the quartz assays highly of gold also; so that working the ore with a mill for gold alone would be profitable. Imagine this season will not pass without bringing machinery to us, and when once we can proclaim a "run," then will these deluded machinists wonder "where were their eyes!" when they might have profited thereby.

[From the Rocky Mountain Gazette.]

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, M. T., June 2d, 1867.

EDITOR GAZETTE: Quartz continues to excite the usual amount of interest in this district, and several new companies, encouraged by almost fabulous assays of ores, have organized and commenced vigorous operations that promise ultimate success. Dr. Russell has resumed work on the Gregory, drifting on the metal vein, unearthing to the view a pile of glittering ore, which only awaits the action of proper machinery to transform it into bullion by the wholesale. I have visited the most prominent mining camps in Montana, and can safely say, without hesitation, that none excel Colorado district in richness of ores, and in no place could capital be invested with greater certainty of remuneration. This I say without prejudice or partiality, as I am not interested in the quartz mines, either here or elsewhere in the Territory, and merely express my opinion founded on personal observation. Time will demonstrate the truth thereof.

The Jefferson City Silver Mines, although struggling on without furnaces or mills, are being steadily developed and more positively proven from day to day, to be deserving the eager attention of capitalists. The noted Gregory Lode of this camp has been sunk on to a depth of one hundred feet, south. Among them is one traced into a thickness as well as of undoubted wealth. Specimens we have seen from that district are among the rarest of the whole catalogue. But here, too, is felt the real and pressing want of proper facilities for reducing the ores and extracting the precious metals.

☞ Several "bricks" of Montana gold have recently been received at St. Louis. Among them is one valued at $9,600; twelve bricks, one weighing 452 and the other 438 ounces, valued respectively at $7,609.47 and $7,775.83, each containing 43-100 of pure gold. These bricks are the result of a lucky venture of a St. Louis typo. au24dlawnew&c6w

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description, price and style precisely as represented. The largest establishment in Central New York. W. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
je29d&c 70 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

Silver Plated Goods.

W. S. Taylor & Co., are selling the Silver Plated ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER and SUGAR DISHES, and a large variety of other goods made by the Meriden Brittania Company. They are beautifully finished—are warranted heavy plate, and prices lower than any other goods of equal quality. A New Stock just opened. W. S. TAYLOR & CO.
je29d&c

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP

is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my13d&c1y

The Gravest Maladies

OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.

Howard Association Essays, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my16d&c3m

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
my17c1y 42 Cedar street, New York.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

Hundreds of testimonials can be procured, showing the great superiority of these Machines. They make the Lock Stitch, and the celebrate Embroidery Stitch. Call and see samples of work a W. S. TAYLOR & CO.'S, Jewelry Store,
je29d&c 70 Genesee street, Utica.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

Watch Repairing, Jewelry Repairing, and ENGRAVING on Gold and Silver, executed promptly by workmen of long experience and skill and who devote their entire time and attention to these departments. All work warranted to give satisfaction, and prices moderate.

W. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
je29d&c 70 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

CHALLENGE TO THE COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

$50! $50!

MR. EDWARD LOUGHLIN,

Saloon under Devereux Block, challenges the county of Oneida, and all the dealers in Utica especially, at cooking

Oyster Fries.

Customers or any other man are invited to call. au12dtf

CROQUET GAMES.

All Styles—Prices from $5 to $25.

BASE BALLS, BATS, BELTS, ALL THE BEST MAKE

Wholesale and Retail at

W. M. STORRS & CO'S, Utica.
jy6dtf

BRIDAL PARTY AND TRAVELING FANS.

Traveling Bags,

Field, Opera and Spy Glasses

An endless variety at

W. M. STORRS & CO.'S,
jy6d 71 Genesee street, Utica.

SAUQUOIT ACADEMY.—

Fall Terms Opens Monday, Sept. 2.

TEACHERS.

Academic Department—Aaron White, A. M., Miss Phebe White, Miss Huldah Kimball.
Penmanship—A. W. Talbot.
Music—Miss H E Rodgers.
Board and Rooms can be secured in the Village on reasonable terms. For a catalogue apply to
AARON WHITE, A. M., Principal.
Sauquoit, Aug 6, 1867. aug6 11 w8t&w3w

☞ Young Ladies Beware of the INJURIOUS EFFECTS of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.